

# The Road Ahead: Developing Cutting Edge Strategies for Cancer Treatment






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Vanderbilt-Ingram **Cancer Center**

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# Cancer Treatment Options

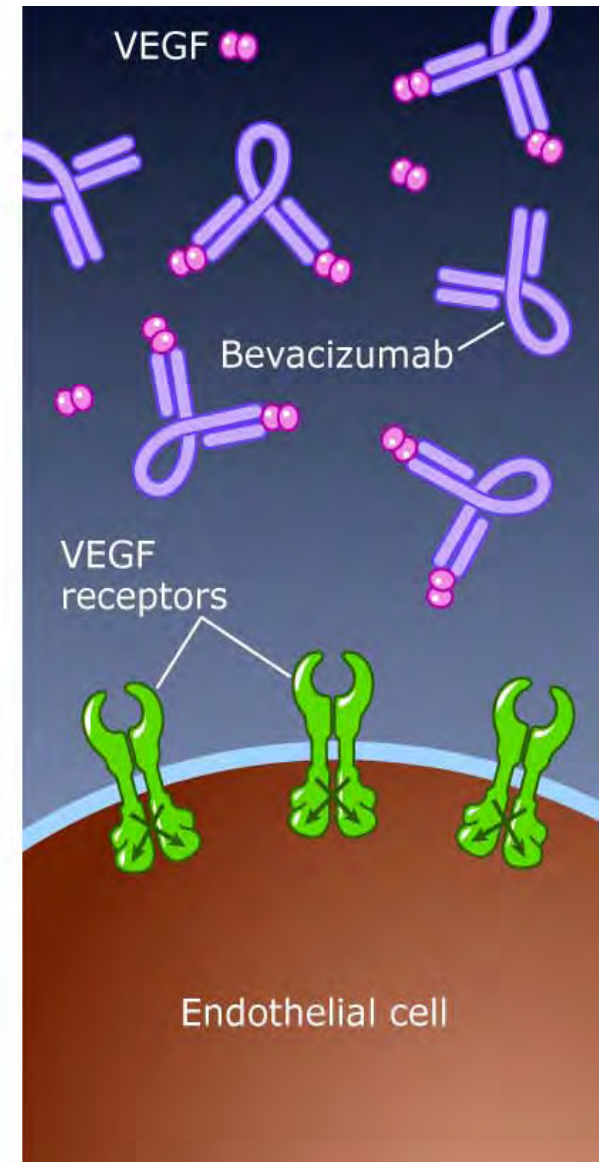
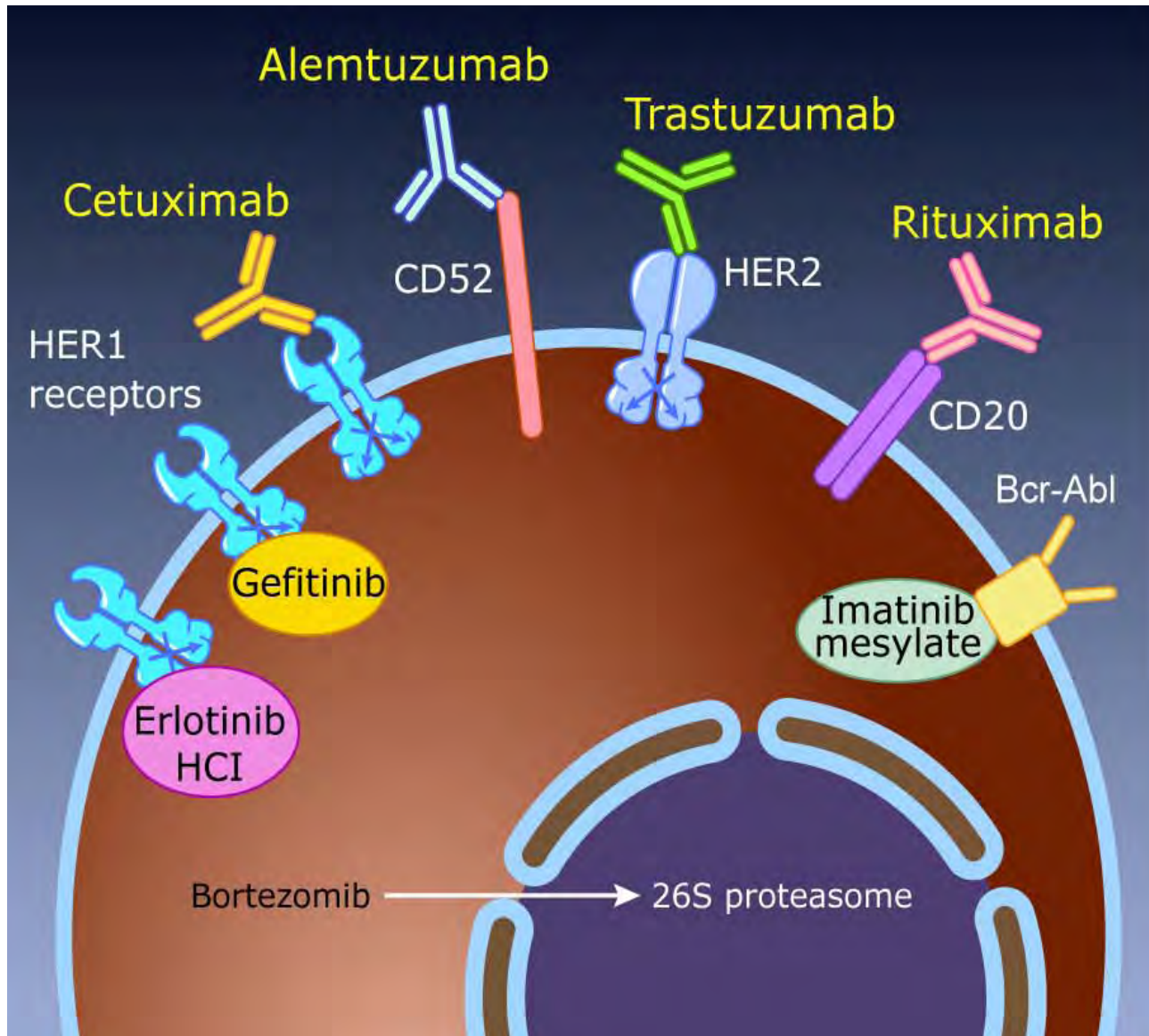
Surgery		Remove known tumor masses.
Radiation		Kill rapidly dividing tumor cells; kill cells in adjacent tissue.
Chemotherapy		Kill rapidly dividing tumor cells.
Hormonal Therapy		Inhibit growth and survival of hormone-dependent tumor cells.
Targeted Therapy		Specifically inhibit processes required for tumor cell growth.

DeVita, Jr., Hellman, & Rosenberg (Eds.), 2001.

# Targeted Therapies

- Targeted therapies are directed toward specific pathways:
  - Antigen
  - Growth factor
  - Receptor
  - Other molecule
- Targeted therapies moderate, control, or kill cancer cells.

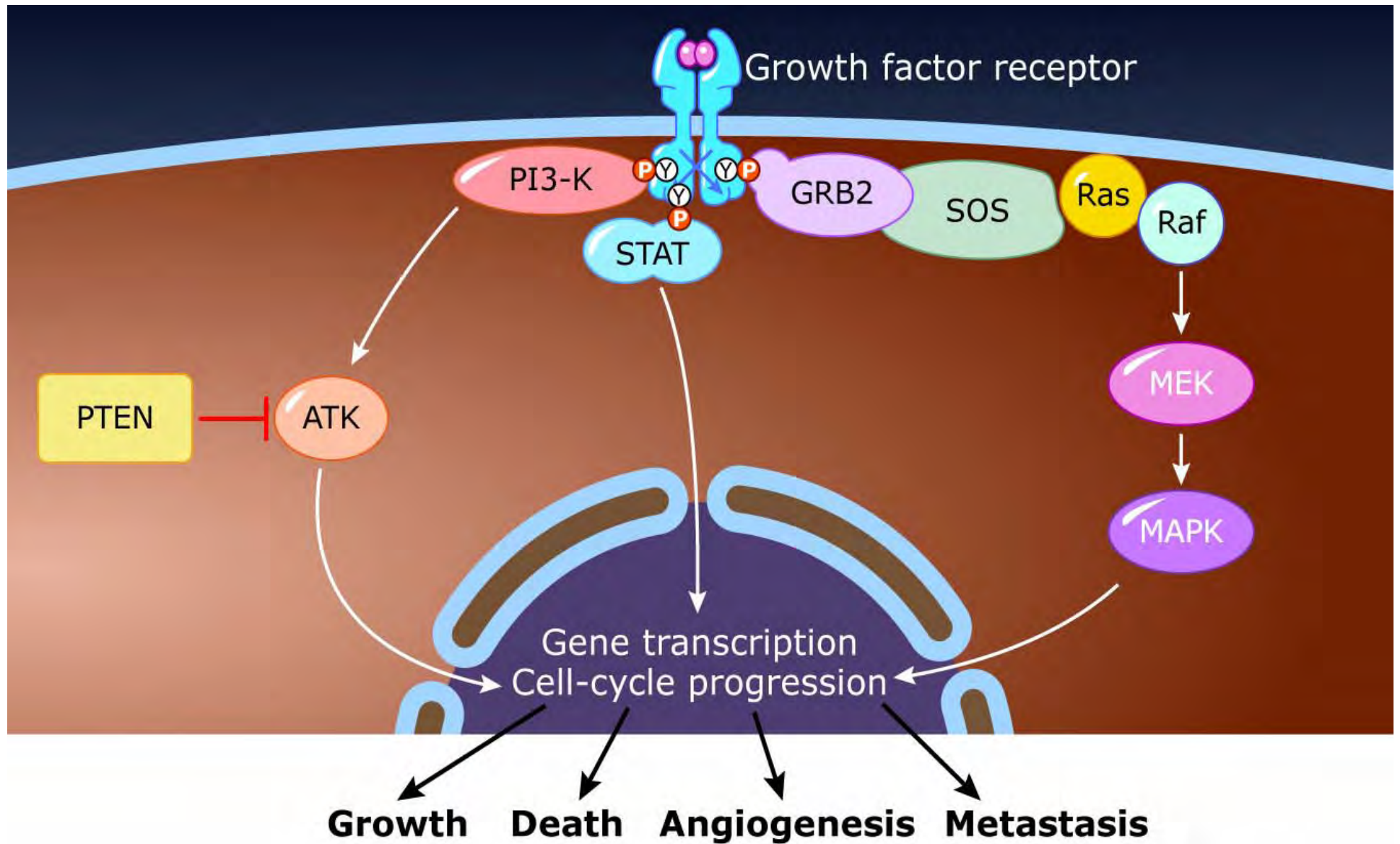
# Targeted Therapies



# Signal Transduction

- Signal transduction is the communication process used by regulatory molecules to mediate essential cell processes.
  - Essential cell processes:
    - Growth
    - Differentiation
    - Survival
- Aberrations lead to:
  - increased proliferation, sustained angiogenesis, tissue invasion and metastases, and apoptosis inhibition

# Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor

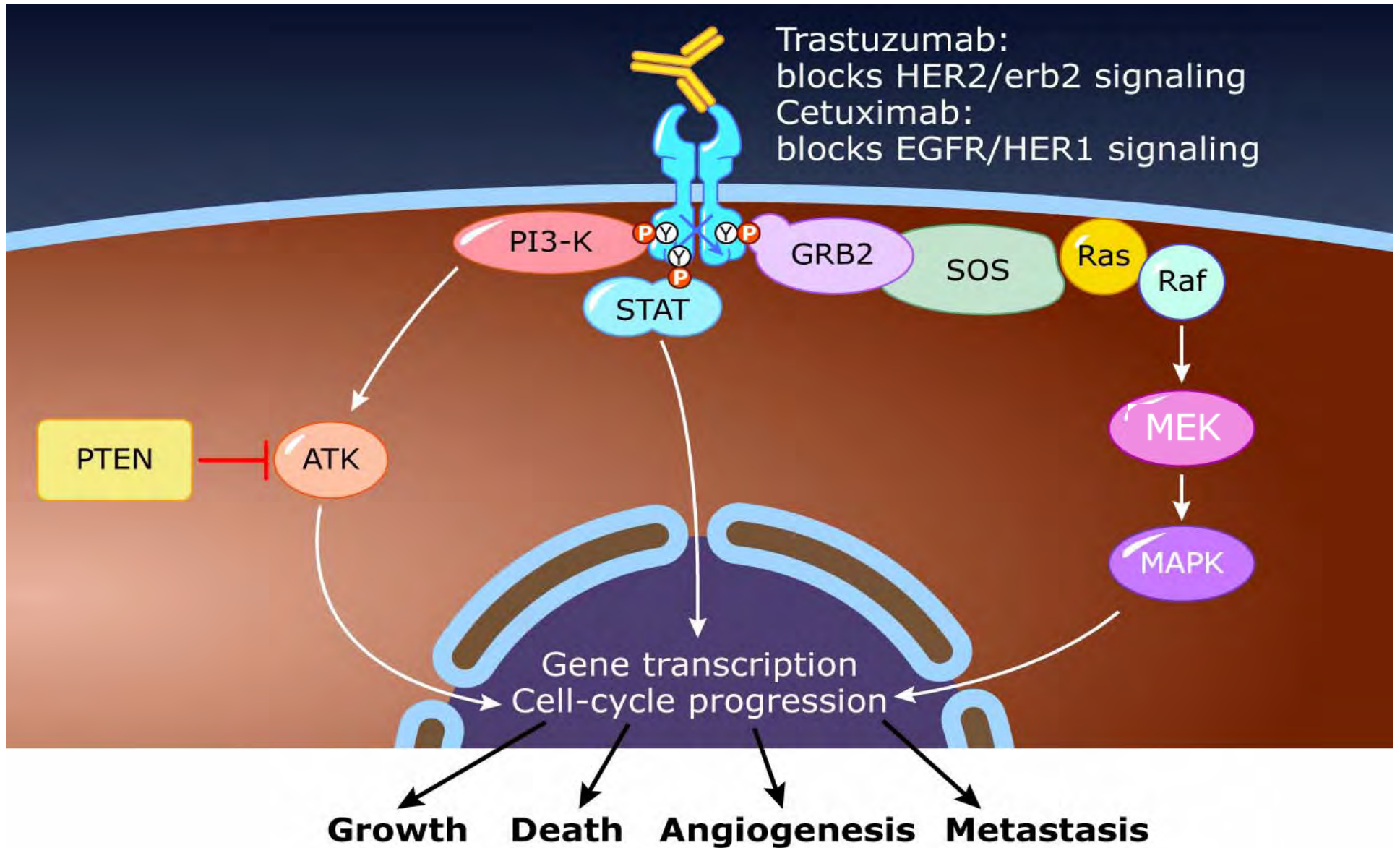


# EGFR

- **Epidermal growth factor**
  - Was discovered in the 1960s by Stanley Cohen
  - Stimulates proliferation of epidermal basal cells
- **Growth factor receptors**
  - The growth factor receptor was sequenced and cloned in 1984.
  - It plays a role in cell function, growth, and cellular interaction.
- **Protein kinases**
  - Tyrosine kinases were identified in the 1980s.

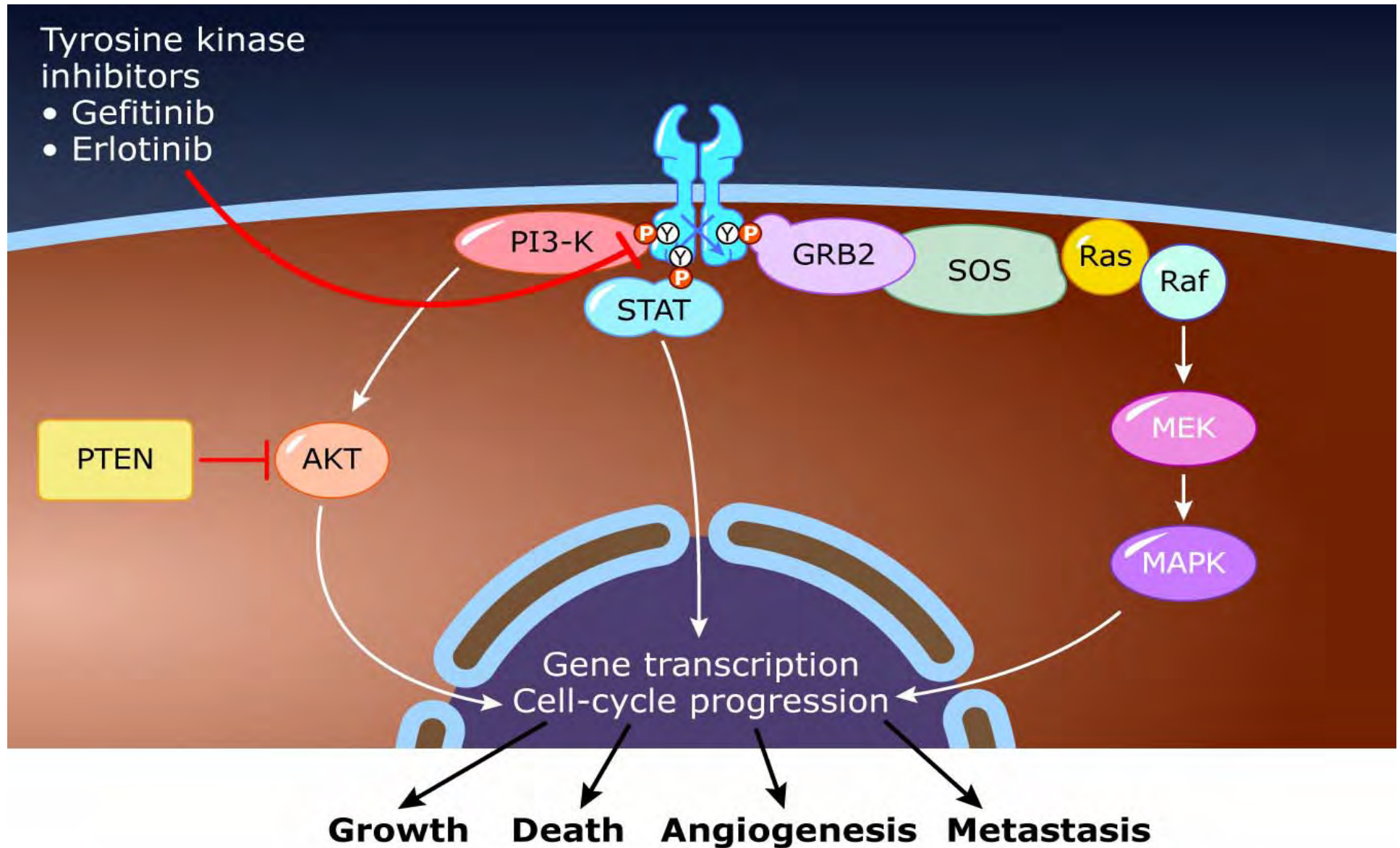


# Anti-EGFR Antibodies

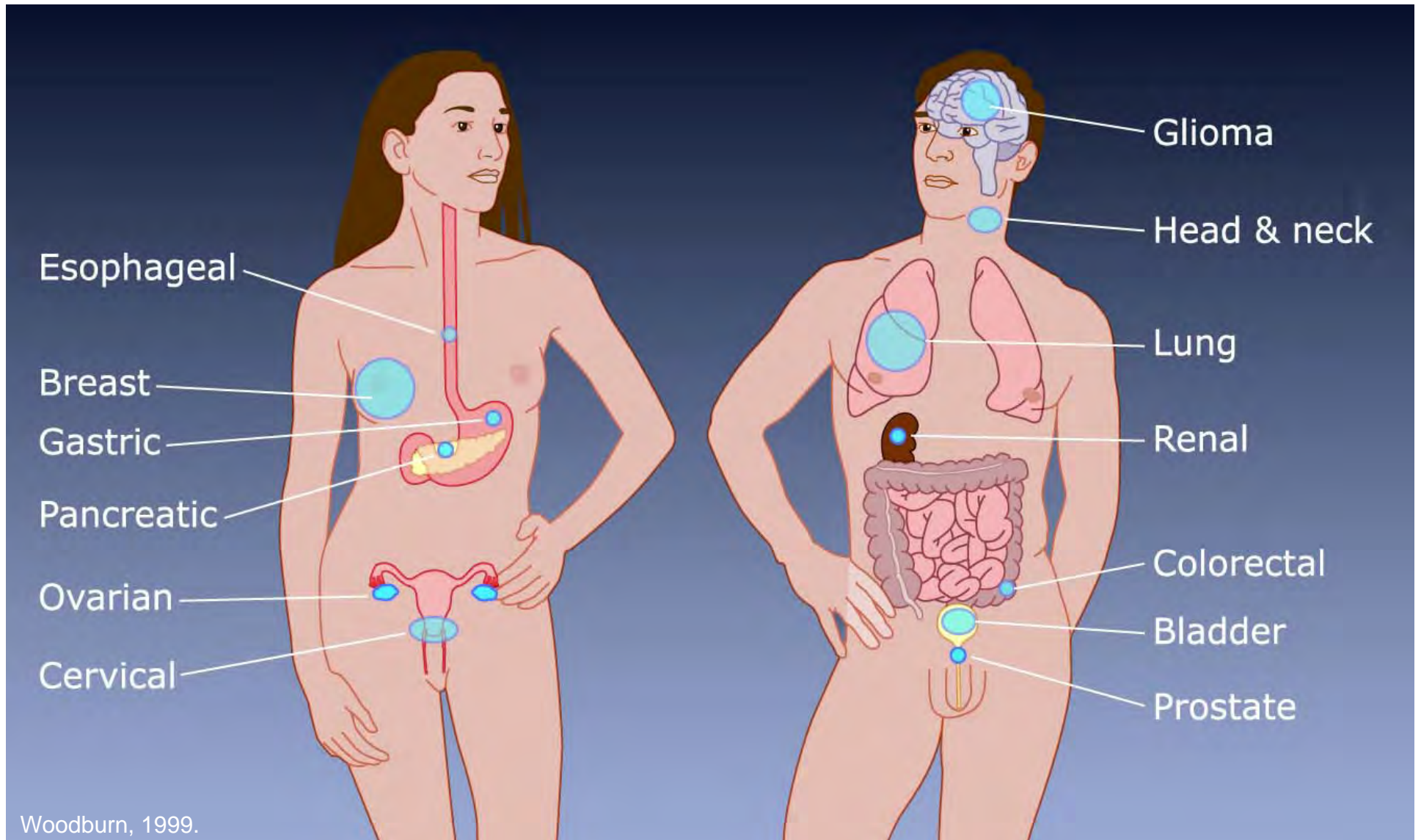




# Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitors



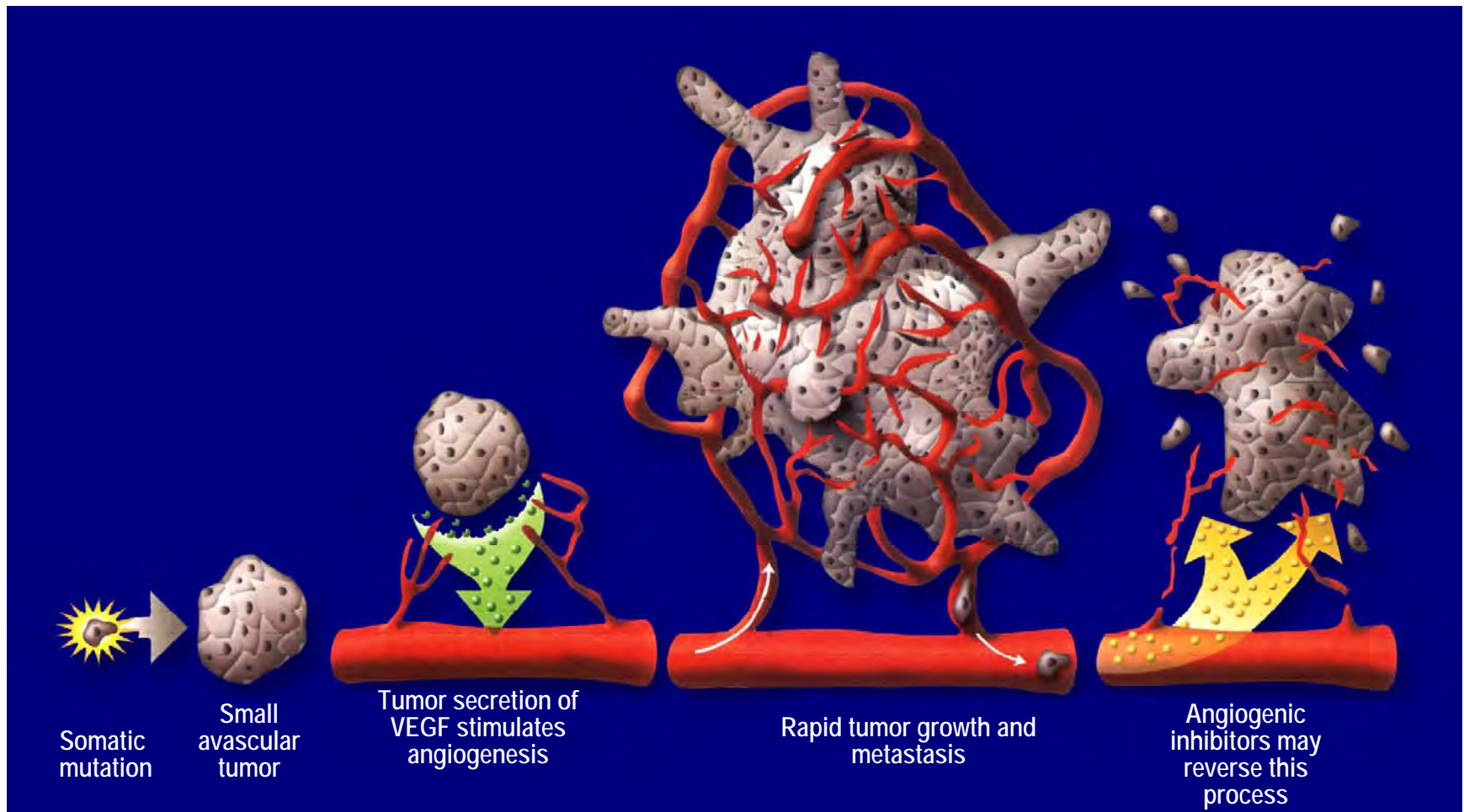
# Tumors With Human Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor Dysregulation



# Angiogenesis

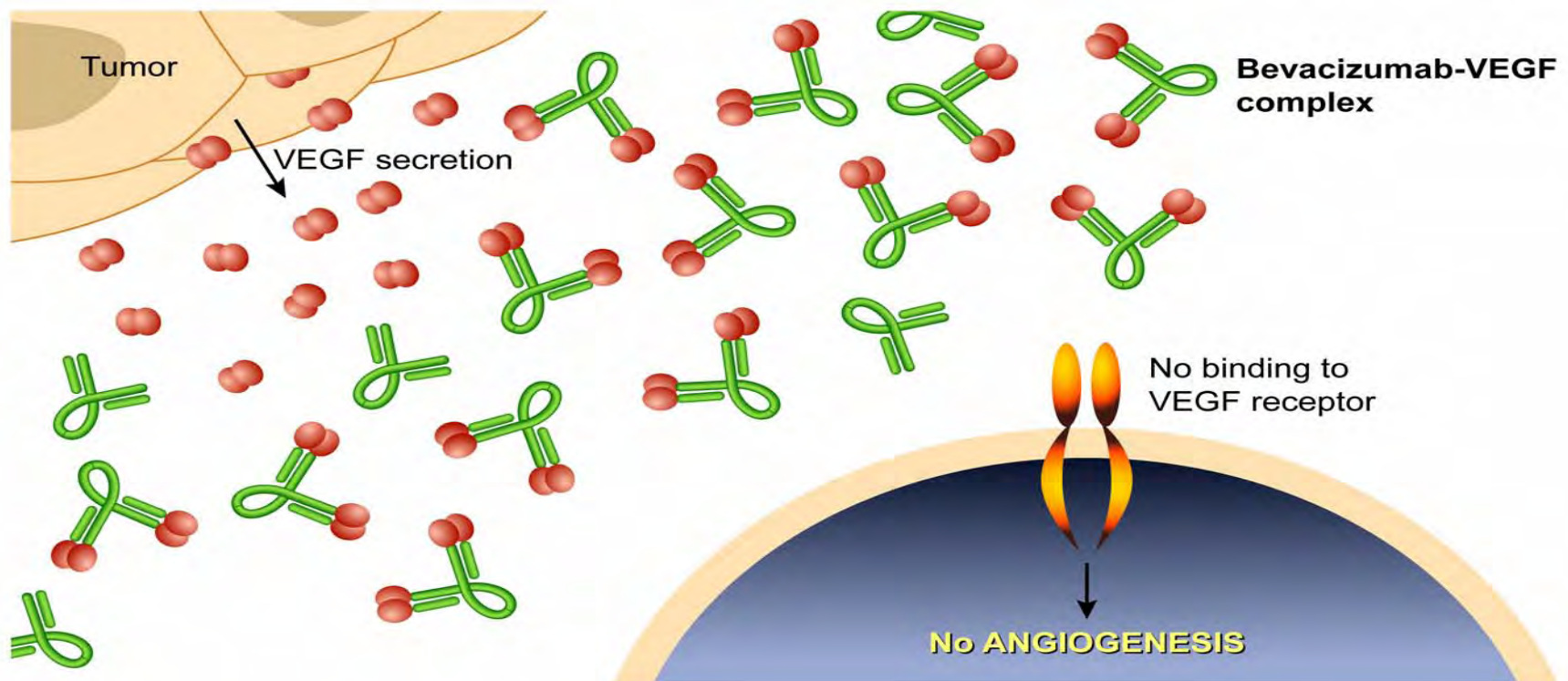
- Formation of new blood vessels
- Physiological angiogenesis
  - Embryonic vasculogenesis
  - *de novo* formation from endothelial-cell precursors
  - New vessels form from pre-existing capillaries
- Pathologic angiogenesis
  - Loss of balance between positive and negative controls

# Inhibition of VEGF Pathway





# Targeting VEGF



# FDA approved targeted agents

## ■ 8 monoclonal antibodies

- Breast cancer
- Colon cancer
- Head and neck cancer
- Non-Hodgkin lymphoma
- B-cell chronic lymphocytic leukemia
- Acute myeloid leukemia



# FDA approved targeted agents

- 6 small molecule agents
  - Chronic myeloid leukemia
  - Gastrointestinal stromal tumors
  - Non-small cell lung cancer
  - Pancreatic cancer
  - Renal cell carcinoma
  - Multiple myeloma

# FDA approved targeted agents

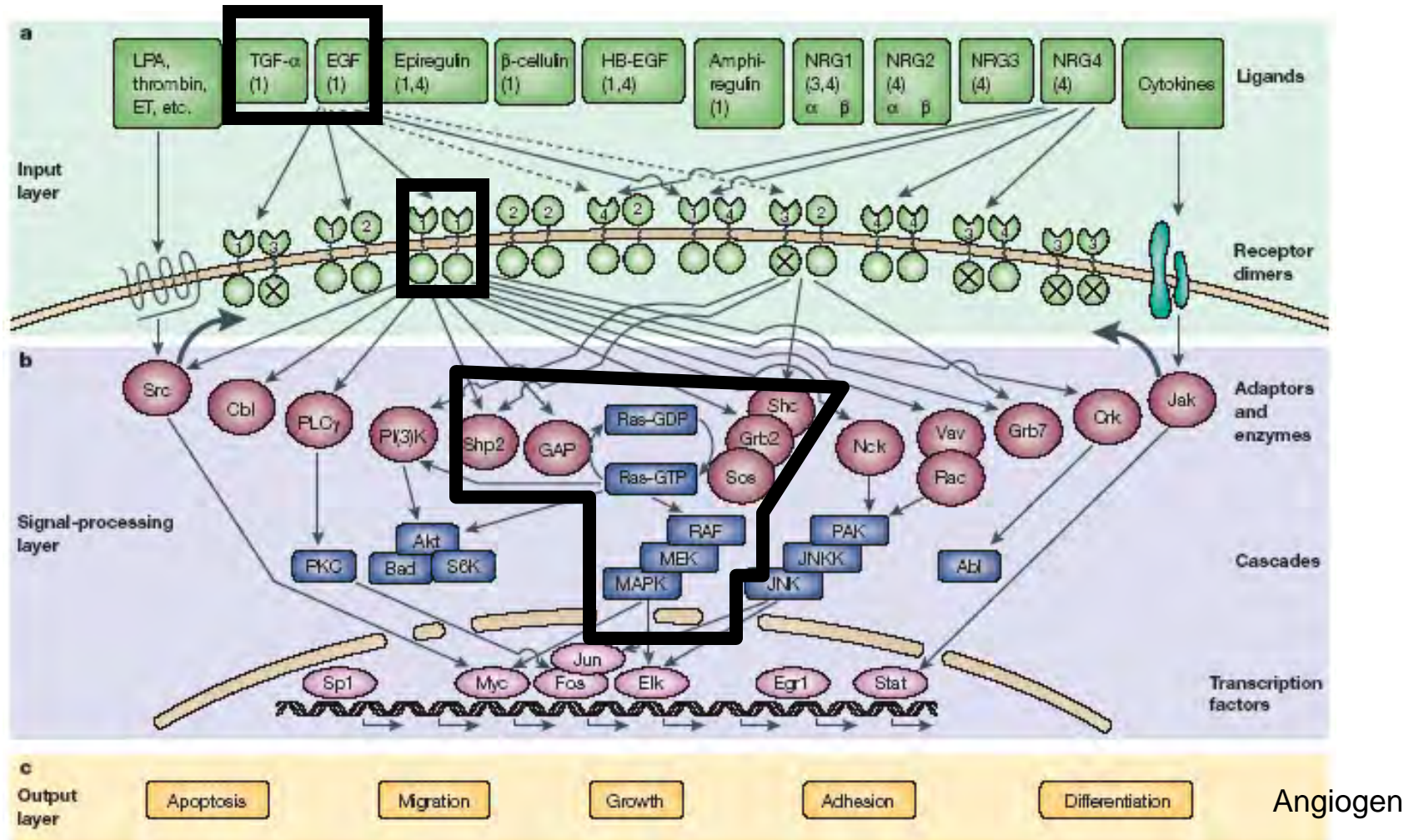
- Single targets
- Multi-targets

# Future Directions with Targeted Therapies

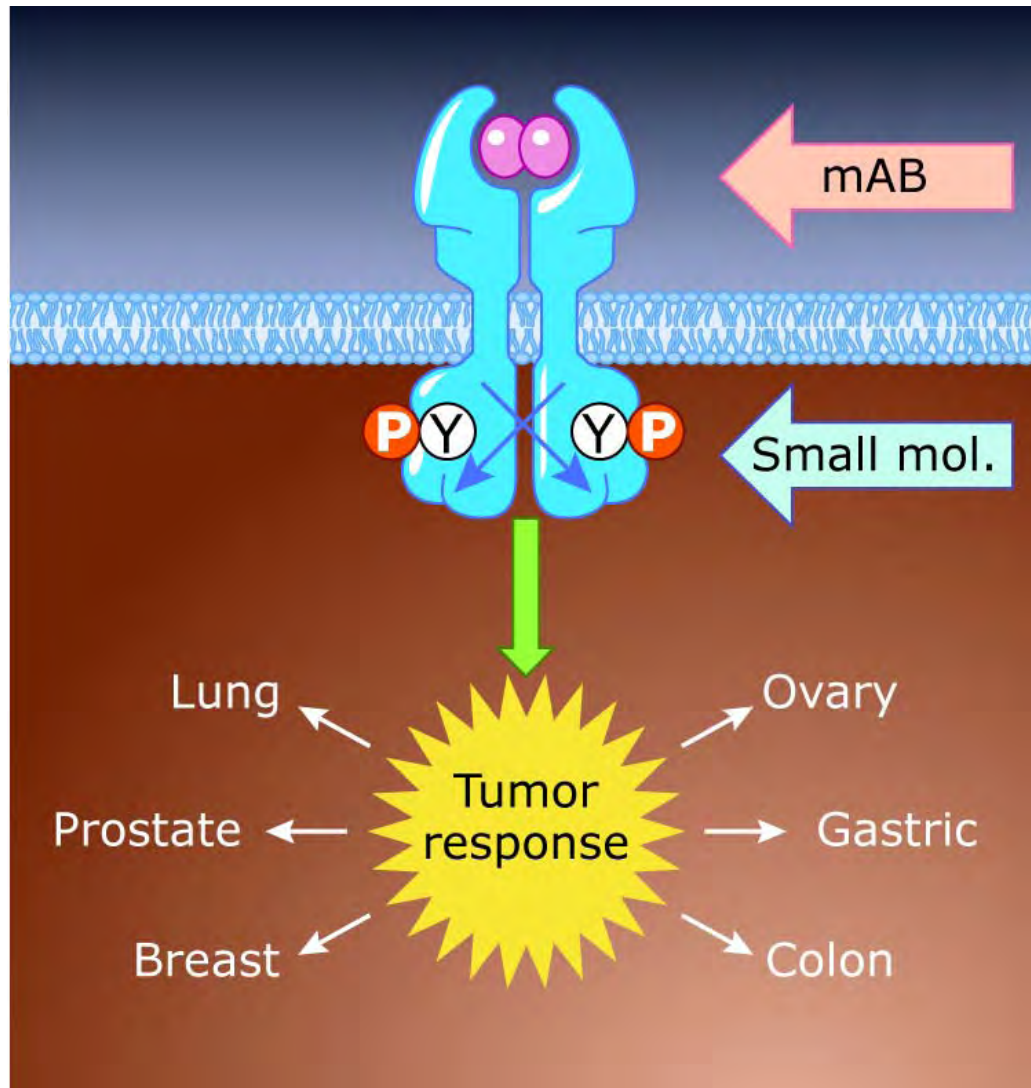
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- Combinations with chemotherapy and radiation regimens
- Combinations of targeted agents
- Targeted agents directed toward new growth factors, receptors, pathways
- Targeted agents that can attack multiple growth factors, receptors, pathways

# EGFR Signaling



# The Pathway from Concept to Clinical Trials



- The concept:
  - Targeted therapy may have potential with a broad range of malignancies
- Clinical trials:
  - Targeted therapy is well-tolerated.
  - Tumor responses have been seen in several tumor types.
- The promise:
  - Targeted therapies may improve outcomes in the treatment of cancer.

# How do we continue to make progress?

## ■ Correlative studies

- Tissue collection
- Profiling studies
- Genetic studies

## ■ Clinical trials

- Phase I
- Phase II
- Phase III





*Hope is the thing  
with feathers  
that perches in the soul,*

*And sings the tune  
Without the words  
and never stops  
at all*

*Emily Dickinson*